

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.


VOL. XVI.]


WASHINGTON, JULY 1, 1840.


[No. 13.]

Published, semi-monthly, at \$1.50 in advance, when sent by mail, or \$2.00 if not paid till after the expiration of six months, or when delivered to subscribers in cities.

NOTICES.

 All debts for the Colonization Herald and African Repository, to be remitted to S. WILKESON, Colonization Rooms, Washington. Also, all communications in relation to the Repository,—the subscribers to which are earnestly requested to remit one year's subscription in advance.

 No letters to the Repository, will be taken out of the office, unless *post paid*.

 *This work is now subject to newspaper postage only.*

COLONIZATION ROOMS, WASHINGTON, }
June 18, 1840.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, June 12th, 1840, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the animating intelligence received by the Saluda from Liberia, demonstrating the rapidly increasing prosperity and power of that Colony, its ability for self-defence, its salutary influence upon the native tribes, its successful operations against the Slave Trade; and that it is opening a wide door for civilization and Christianity in Western Africa; and in view of the importance of the early return of the Saluda with a cargo and emigrants, requiring, in connexion with the discharge of existing obligations, from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, this Board recommend to all its friends liberal and energetic exertions in its behalf; and especially and most earnestly to the Churches of every denomination throughout this Union, to take up collections for its benefit on the 5th of July next.

S. WILKESON,

President of the Board of Directors.

R. R. GURLEY, *Secretary.*

EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA.

PASSENGERS and Emigrants to Liberia for the next expedition of the Saluda, must be at Norfolk by the first of August, at which time the ship will sail from that port.

The difficulty and expense of collecting emigrants for embarkation from the remote points of the country at which they reside, and the increasing

claims of Colonization on the patronage of the American people, call loudly upon the Society to provide another ship to sail from New Orleans.

It cost about \$700 to bring to this city the fifty Kentucky emigrants who went by the last expedition to Liberia, and nearly \$200 to replace their cooking and farming implements, their bedding and other furniture, which they were compelled to leave behind them.

Emigrants are now offered from Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Missouri, nine of whom, (residing in East Tennessee,) must return to slavery, if not sent to Liberia by the present expedition. From these sections of country emigrants could be sent by water, at proper seasons of the year, cheaply and comfortably to New Orleans; and it is believed that a vessel of 350 tons would find constant employment in carrying emigrants from that port. In Mississippi between three and four hundred people, freed by the wills of Captain Ross and Mrs. REED, will be ready to go to Liberia in the course of the present and ensuing years. Besides these there are many families in various sections of the southwest, preparing for emigration, some of which must go this fall.

It is hoped that the friends of Colonization throughout the country will bear in mind, on the fifth of July, that a ship must be purchased and sent from New Orleans in December next.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

LIBERIA.

THE ATTACK ON HEDDINGTON.—An account of the attack upon the Methodist missionary station at Heddington, [about 25 miles from Monrovia,] by a body of natives 300 or 400 strong, and successful defence of the place by three colored Americans, aided to some extent by four friendly natives, has already been published in our columns. Take it all, it is one of the most extraordinary conflicts on record. It seems incredible that half a dozen men, some of them not much accustomed to the use of arms, should have been able to resist and defeat such a body of assailants, led on by brave and experienced chiefs. But so it was. The first of the annexed letters is from SION HARRIS, a colored American residing at Caldwell, in the colony of Liberia, who, being a carpenter by trade, was at Heddington when the attack was made, engaged in the duties of his calling. Mr. DEMERY, also of Caldwell, was assistant to Mr. HARRIS in the carpenter's business. The temporary sojourn of these two men at Heddington saved the town, and doubtless the lives of many innocent persons. They deserve great credit for their bravery, perseverance and skill.

Persons unacquainted with the causes of the recent aggression of the native kings, may be led to suppose these attacks will be frequent, and the improvements in the Colony thereby retarded. A slight acquaintance with the circumstances that produced them, will dispel all apprehension on this head.

KING BOATSWAIN, or BOASSIN, was one of the most extraordinary Africans of his day. When young, he served two or three years on board a British man of war. Having subsequently been landed at Montserado, he married a wife, and set out to seek his fortune in the interior. He proceed-

ed to the valley of Boporah, some 100 miles from Monrovia, and there, among strangers, set up his flag, (British.) and assumed the title of King. Being a giant in person, and dressed in British uniform, many flocked to his standard.

Artful, fearless and enterprising, he soon engaged in war, which he continued with great cruelty until he became the most powerful King west of the Ashantees, and the greatest Slave Trader, perhaps, in Africa. His talent at collecting around him great warriors was remarkable. When he captured a bold, daring enemy, he made him his friend, and gave him command. His officers feared him, and dreaded his displeasure.

BOASSIN was the friend of the American colonies, in fact saved them, when weak, from destruction, and continued his friendship during his life. After his death, (a few years since,) the chief desperadoes whom he had collected and made generals each set up for themselves. GOTERAH, recently killed, was the most ferocious. GAY TOOMBAY was also a cruel warrior, and had never lost a battle. He is now powerless, having lost his town and his fetish, [the bones of his brother dressed up in a leopard's skin.] None of his people will again fight under him. In fact, the defence of the mission-house and the capture of the strong fort of GAY TOOMBAY have filled the native kings with dread. Within a fortnight of the action eleven kings had entered into treaties, some of them living many miles in the interior, and others had sent messengers with presents, soliciting the friendship of the Governor. Not only will the American Colony have nothing to fear from those bloody wretches, schooled by King BOASSIN, but the Governor's influence will enable him to act as arbitrator between the kings of the country, and prevent those bloody wars which would otherwise take place; indeed, this is stipulated in all the treaties, to submit their quarrels to him for settlement. It will prevent incalculable misery. Those chiefs, GOTERAH, GAY TOOMBAY, and their allies, combined their forces two years since against the Deys, a powerful tribe north of the St. Pauls, and nearly destroyed them, leaving but a few individuals, to whom Governor BUCHANAN gave permission to settle at Millsburgh. They were, however, attacked even there, and several of them carried off. This gave rise to the present war, which, had it happened two years ago, would have saved thousands of the Deys who have been murdered or sold into slavery. But we must not longer detain the reader from the letters:

CALDWELL, (LIBERIA,) APRIL 16, 1840.

After various threatenings from GOTERAH and GAY TOOMBAY, the town of Heddington was attacked, on the 17th of March, about day-break, by three or four hundred warriors, composed of Boatswains, Mambos, Veys, and Deys, headed by GOTERAH and four other chiefs. On the day previous my wife was very sick, and I was up quite late. Until about 4 o'clock in the morning sleep departed from my eyes. My wife several times asked me to lie down, which I finally did, across the foot of the bed. I had scarcely got down, before I heard the report of a gun at a half-town, a mile off. I arose quickly and went to the window, but it was too dark to shoot, and at that moment I heard a voice crying "War! war is come!" This alarm was given by a man and woman from the half-town. I quickly called to Mr. BROWN to get up and load guns. at this time two boys were despatched to see what they could discover, but they had scarcely got out of the yard before they returned and said the war was at town already. I snatched my gun and shot-bag, and hastened down and ran into town. Several picked up muskets and ran, the head-man with them. Upon this I shouted that if they did not bring back the guns, I would shoot them. But only four returned. As soon as I got back from town, I jumped over a

picket fence in front of the enemy, on whom I poured a double load of ounce balls, and about twenty-five buck shot. I had not fired more than twice before brother DEMERY, an elegant marksman, whom I had employed to assist in building at Heddington, took his station by me in front, when a general battle commenced. After firing the third gun, I and my colleague retreated to the front door of the mission-house before which, at a distance of about ten yards, a little store-house had been built. Day began to break.

After firing at natives not two rods off, (taking good aim,) which they returned upon the house, I got out of cartridges, and called for more. Seven were brought me, which lasted about a minute and a half. I then ran to a large chest, in which I had six pounds of buckshot, and the same quantity of powder, with which I filled my large pockets, and my bosom with tow, and flew back to my post. During this interval, my friend DEMERY had fired twelve of his cartridges, and three which he received from BROWN. The native army, or a part of it, now moved to get behind the church, about forty feet from the dwelling-house; upon which I left my station and ran for the church, but found it locked. The shot of the enemy whistled by me to such a degree that I had to get behind a large stump, from which I gave them three charges of from fifty to sixty buckshot each, they not being more than two rods off. I then hurried back to my former position in the doorway, and at this moment the assailants broke through the fence, and two of them came in, one a head-man. DEMERY dropped one of them, and I the other, about a rod and a half from the door. At this time GOTHERAH appeared, bellowing and roaring. DEMERY was out of ammunition, and both our guns empty. At the same moment, one of the four natives that remained in town, BAKER by name, came in shot, and said, "Daddy, look!" His bowels were out, and he left his gun by me, as I bade him go up stairs. It was loaded with three slugs, about an inch and a half long, (I had seen them the day before,) made just to fit the musket. As GOTHERAH advanced, I reached for my axe, and laid hold of BAKER's loaded musket, not knowing that it was loaded, and pointed it at GOTHERAH. He then jumped behind the kitchen, shaking, growling and bellowing, and calling upon his men to come on, for the town was his. When he stepped behind the kitchen I opened the pan, and it was well primed. Fear left me. DEMERY cried, there was the head-man. GOTHERAH returned back to the kitchen, which he seized and shook with one hand, and brandished a dreadful knife, about six inches broad, with the other. About one hundred and fifty men came up to the fence, to whom he said, "Let us go in." I took deliberate aim at him, (he was half bent, shaking,) and brought him to the ground. During this time I had supplied DEMERY with buck-shot, and was firing with two muskets as often as I could. One was English, with a large muzzle, which I used most, and kept the other loaded. We had to fire by turns, lest they should rush up. We must have been killed but for the house before us, and that the warriors fired at the upper window, thinking our smoke came from thence. You can judge how we were now situated. They came, twenty at a time, to take away their chief, GOTHERAH; and as we poured upon them fifty or sixty buck-shot, they would fly. As many more would then run up and catch at him as if he were hot iron, we bestowing upon them the same compliment as before. By little and little, however, they got him off, but not before we had given them nine or ten shots. They then cried, "Battle is done, now the head-man is dead." But not so. They retreated to the church, to find a shelter from our shot, upon which I flew to my stump, with two loaded muskets, and they poured shot into the stump directly opposite to me, one passing through my hair. I gave the fellow that did it the contents of one load in his back. I then returned to my station at the door. DEMERY was gone, and I thought he was dead. I gave myself up to God, and re-

commenced firing, expecting to die. But I was soon comforted by the return of DEMERY. At this time a third chief came in at the gate, about twenty yards from the house, upon which one of the two remaining natives fired at him, but shot too high, which only made him growl and roar. I then took deliberate aim at him, and put thirty-two buck-shot in his cloth and five into his head. The cloth you will receive, as I gave it to the Governor. [Ten or twelve of the enemy's shot passed through the house, one close to my wife, and one within five inches of my head.] Perceiving the assailants to falter, in consequence of the death of this third chief, I took my bugle, a large French horn, and blew it, which made them fly. The natives came and licked my feet, said I had *greegree*, (charms,) and asked me for some. I told them I had none but what God gave me.

They carried off twenty-two dead, besides the last head-man, and left four dead on the ground. About 12 o'clock, fifteen of KING GOVERNOR's men followed them, and found GOTERAH, whom they had hid about fifteen or twenty miles from Heddington, with the other dead. They returned about sundown, and wanted a head-man to go and cut off his head. They, being common men, would not. By this time about fifteen Americans came from Caldwell, and we started with ZODAKEE, a head-man, (a recaptured African.) We went about fifteen miles, and then returned. ZODAKEE went on, and on his return said, "Here is GOTERAH's head. You have killed him; for true you have done this country good," and shouted. Many wished the head, but I reserved it for the Governor, with *greegrees*, a great quantity of which I delivered to him, and I expect you will see them.

I have given these facts as they occurred, being in front. I cannot say I was not frightened when the alarm was first sounded. I examined myself, and saw all was right. I had no thought of leaving my wife, but concluded we would all die together. I did not pray while in action, only that I asked God to let the sun rise, and that the dense fog, not of smoke, might pass off. To Hon. S. WILKESON."

Extract of a letter from Mrs. Harris, dated

CALDWELL, APRIL 16.

"Since I left you I have been surrounded with war and death. Indeed, I thought my end was nigh; but God has spared my life. I informed you that I expected to remove to Heddington. I did so, and lived there pleasantly three months. The seventh day of the fourth month, very early in the morning, war came upon Heddington; but God fought the battle, and delivered us out of the hands of our enemies. He was not asleep, neither gone on a journey. I am at Caldwell until war ends."

It seems to us it would be highly proper, and only a due acknowledgment of merit, if to the brave defenders of Heddington, and those who were wounded in the expedition against GAY TOOMBAY's town, and the families of those who were killed, some of which are needy, relief should be sent from this country. Not, indeed, as relief merely, but as a tribute to valor, and an encouragement to others to manifest the same virtue, when placed in circumstances which demand its exercise. Perhaps some of our readers will suggest the method in which this expression of regard for suffering merit, and for the Colonies, and for African civilization, can be most properly and efficiently put forth.

In this connexion we have great pleasure in stating that, so full of promise are the developments of Providence relating to African Colonization and civilization, the New York City Colonization Society have resolved to redouble their exertions for the promotion of these great objects; and, in accordance with this purpose, have voted an appropriation of seven thousand

dollars towards defraying the expenses of the next expedition. It is deemed of great importance at this juncture that the territories of the Colony should be enlarged. Governor BUCHANAN has recently made a purchase of thirty miles square; but even this is deemed inadequate to the enlarged plans now embraced in the scheme of African Colonization.

From the Philadelphia Christian Observer.

THE LATE NEWS FROM AFRICA.

THE account of the defence of Heddington, by four colored men, who repelled, with Spartan bravery, the fierce assault of three hundred of the barbarous natives, and drove them from the field, was given in our last; and it, no doubt, excited deep regret, that Christian men should be compelled to engage in a war with the natives, as well as admiration of the valor which they evinced in the crisis. The causes of this war are explained in the following communication of the Rev. Mr. PINNEY:

DEAR SIR,—You ask me my opinion of the late news from Africa, and especially concerning the war with GAY TOOMBAY.

I answer, unhesitatingly, that, if ever a war is justifiable for the protection of the unoffending and defenceless, this war was peculiarly so. It was in the strictest sense, a war of self-defence.

Having just returned from Liberia myself, and having an intimate acquaintance with the facts of the case, and the causes which originated the war, I have a better ground for my opinion than any can possess, who have only seen the statements and letters lately made public.

The facts briefly are these. Two powerful tribes, north of Monrovia, and in the interior, the Codoe and Gonlat, have been engaged, five years, in continual wars with each other—partly originating from a desire of conquest, and partly from avarice, which could only be satiated by making and selling slaves.

Their distance from the Colony, for a long time, prevented any other interference of the colonial authorities than occasional efforts to become peace makers.*

But, in the course of the war, they gradually approached the territories of the Colony, by robbing and plundering, and carrying into slavery the defenceless inhabitants of the Dey country. Thousands of these have either been murdered, or carried away captive, and the small remnant have either fled into the Colony of Liberia, or on to the bank of the St. Pauls, next it, for safety and protection. Their cruel persecutors and conquerors took possession of this country, and thus became the neighbors of the Colony.

This occurred about one year ago, and the Editor of the Liberia Herald, a colored man, in a most able article written at that time, predicted the probability of a severe contest between them and the Colony, which stood as the only bulwark between them and the weak remnant of Deys, Queahs and Bassas, upon whom they were ready to fall in a continuance of their conquests and warfare.

In a few months, the impatience of one of their chiefs, GAY TOOMBAY, led him to venture an attack, not upon the colonists, but upon a small village of the poor Deys, who had settled in the outskirts of Millsburg.

* I know an effort of this kind was made as early as 1836, at an expense of some hundred dollars, by sending commissioners to visit the various kings, but unsuccessfully.

The claims of humanity were, in this case, abetted by the motives of interest for the continuance of the war was an extinction for the time of the most valuable trade of the Colony—those regions having in times of peace annually furnished 10,000 lbs of ivory and from 20 to 50 tons of camwood to the merchants of Liberia.

This attack was made without provocation, and by surprise; it was made about daylight; it was made in the territories of the Colony, and resulted in their taking away twelve captives, who were soon after sold into slavery, besides mortally wounding and maiming several others. The colonists in Millsburg hastened to the scene of murder and robbery as soon as possible, else the whole village might have been carried away.

Gov. BUCHANAN, upon learning the facts, immediately sent a messenger to GAY TOOMBAY to demand the release of the captives, and reparation for the wrong done the Colony. The reply was *one of insult and scorn*. The Governor was told that GAY TOOMBAY had a war to fight, and he wanted no colonial interference, and intimated an attack upon the natives of King Tom's town, or Heddington, where the Methodist mission was then in successful operation under Mr. BROWN, some of whom he claimed as runaway slaves.

Upon receiving this reply, Gov. BUCHANAN immediately sent arms and ammunition to Heddington and Millsburg—called out the militia of Moprovvia and Caldwell, and proceeded to Millsburg to build a fort.

While there, a council of war was called, and it was determined not to make an attack upon GAY TOOMBAY until another message of a peaceful character had been sent.

Accordingly, two interesting young men were sent to this monster of cruelty, and *both were murdered in cold blood!*

Governor BUCHANAN then, in hope that the king, to whom GAY TOOMBAY owed allegiance, would interfere and punish, still put off the day of vengeance until a message could go to Bopon, the capital of the Condo country, and ascertain his sentiments.

Affairs were in this posture when I sailed for America last February.

The result you have seen in the last communications from Liberia.

Who, in view of these facts, will censure the colonists as having provoked a war? Who can fail to see that they have been a shield for the remnant of a murdered and innocent tribe? Who will say they ought to have refused the poor Deys people a shelter and a home, or that, having received them, they ought to have stood by passive, while these defenceless people were murdered and carried into captivity?

I believe that HARRIS, who stood in the door with his broadaxe and muskets, and who, though a poor carpenter of Liberia, working at day wages for the construction of a school house and church for that interesting village, just converted from heathenism to Christianity, yet manifesting the courage of a Leonidas, deserves the praise of every benevolent and humane heart.

The poor around him were defenceless, his own life was at stake, and either the band of savage Cannibals must be repelled, or they fall victims.

Who will condemn him? The God who gave Gideon a victory—who led the armies of Israel? I think not.

Very affectionately and respectfully your friend,

J. B. PINNEY.

WE trust our friends will not forget the Colonization cause on the 5th of July, the Sabbath succeeding the 4th of July. If all, who can, would liberally contribute to this cause, the "work would go bravely on," and by the blessing of the Ruler of the nations, a powerful Christian empire would soon arise on the coast of that continent, which for ages has been sunk in horrible misery, because its inhabitants have "hastened after another God." Come forth, ye Christian people, and pour out your prayers and offerings for poor Africa, and "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hand unto God," and there will be joy in heaven over many sinners, born again, even in Africa.—*Watchman of the South.*

EXTRACTS FROM BUXTON ON THE SLAVE TRADE.—Vol. 2.

"*Specified steps to be taken.*—I have sufficiently explained what my object is: *It is the deliverance of Africa by calling forth her own resources.* We contemplate that her population, instead of being sold into foreign slavery, and of perishing by tens of thousands in the process of transportation, shall be employed in the tillage, and in the commerce which may be found at home.

"In order to do this, we must—1st. Impede and discourage the Slave Trade. 2dly. Establish and encourage legitimate commerce. 3dly. Promote and teach agriculture. 4thly. Impart moral and Religious instruction.

"To accomplish the *first*, we must increase and concentrate our squadron, and make treaties with the chiefs of the coast, the rivers, and the interior.

"To accomplish the *second*, we must obtain commanding positions; settle factories and send out trading ships.

"To accomplish the *third*, we must set on foot agricultural companies; obtain by treaty lands for cultivation, with so much power as may be necessary to keep the Slave Trade at a distance.

"The territory we obtain should be freely offered to us without any kind of constraint.

"It should be in the vicinity of some navigable river.

"The climate should be, for Africa, healthy.

"The soil should be capable of growing tropical productions.

"Its limits should be extensive.

"To accomplish the *fourth*, we must support the benevolent associations now established.

"Besides these special purposes, there is one general object which must be carefully provided for, viz., that the agents employed in Africa, whether on their own account, or in connexion with an association at home, may be *sufficiently protected*.

"Of the work to be done, a part belongs to the Government, and a part must be executed by individuals.

"The Government should take upon itself the whole duty and expense of preserving the peace, and affording the necessary protection to new British settlements in Africa. Increase and concentrate our naval force.

"Obtain Fernando Po, and such other commanding positions as may be found necessary.

"Prepare, instruct, and send out embassies with all practicable despatch, (or authorize their African Governors) to form treaties, including either, or all, of the following points, viz.—

"**Prevention of the Slave Traffic.**

"Arrangements for legitimate trade or cultivation, with such privileges and powers as may be necessary for their well doing, and with grants of land for cultivation.

"The part which devolves on individuals interested in the fate of Africa, is—

"1st. Strenuously to assist the benevolent associations already mentioned, the objects of which are to assist individuals, or societies, who may engage themselves in the task of educating the population of Africa. To promote, by every means in its power, direct or indirect, its civilization, cultivation, and commerce. To obtain and circulate statistical, geographical and all other information concerning that country; especially availing itself of the opportunity shortly to be presented of doing so by appointing agents to accompany the expedition which it is intended to send out in the ensuing autumn; and lastly, to keep alive the interest of the people of England on the subject.

"2dly. To form an agricultural company, which shall, hereafter, send out persons well acquainted with tropical climates and productions; to form settlements, guided by such arrangements and treaties as the Government may have made. To commence pattern farms, and establish factories, well supplied with European goods;—in a word, to use all the means that experience may point out, for a profitable and successful employment of British skill and capital on the African continent.

"No Slavery, no monopoly; forbearance towards the natives, and utter enmity towards the Slave Trade and slavery in all their forms, must be the fundamental principles of such a company, and an honest adherence to these will, in my full belief, insure its prosperity and profit.

"I have proposed two associations—a Benevolent Society, which shall watch over and befriend the interests of Africa; and a Company, which shall cultivate her soil.

"In one sense, they are entirely separate: The object of the one is, charity; the other, gain. As they are distinct in their principles, so, I think, they ought to be kept entirely separate in the prosecution of their details. Yet, it is impossible that they should not subserve and benefit each other. It is impossible to spread education, scientific knowledge, and the civilizing influence of Christianity, without communicating that to the population, which will most materially contribute to the advancement of commerce and agriculture. On the other hand, there is no better way of advancing the moral and physical condition of the people than by the introduction of our skill, and the sagacious and successful employment of our capital amongst them.

"To the question which has already been repeatedly put to me, by those who have been moved to compassion by the sorrows of Africa, what shall we do? My answer is, join the African Institution which we are endeavoring to revive, and join the African Agricultural Association which we are about to establish."

The Appendix contains a letter of the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury.—(Laid on the table of the House of Commons, 8th February, 1840.) In this letter, Lord RUSSELL states that—

"Her Majesty's confidential advisers are compelled to admit the conviction that it is indispensable to enter upon some new preventive system calculated to arrest the foreign Slave Trade. . . . That with this view it is proposed to establish new commercial relations with these African chiefs or powers within whose dominions the internal Slave Trade of Africa is carried on, and the external Slave Trade supplied with its victims.

"To this end the Queen has directed her Ministers to negotiate conventions or agreements with those chiefs and powers, the basis of which would be,—first, the abandonment and absolute prohibition of the Slave Trade; and, secondly, the admission, for consumption in this country, on favorable terms, of goods the produce or manufacture of the territories subject to them.

"It is proposed to build three iron steamboats for exploring the Niger. That the first cost of these vessels, including provisions and stores for six months, will amount to £35,000. It further appears that the annual charge for paying and victualling the officers and men will be £10,540. The salaries of the conductors of the expedition, and of their chaplain and surgeon, will probably amount to £4000. Lord RUSSELL recommends that the sums be included in the estimate to be laid before the House of Commons for 1840."

HIGH SCHOOL IN LIBERIA.

SINCE the publication of their Annual Report, the Managers of the Ladies' Liberia School Association of Philadelphia, have received a letter from Governor BUCHANAN, by which they learn that there has been some misunderstanding about the cost of the building for the High School. The sum required to complete the front part alone, which is immediately wanted, is nearly \$1,500. The following extract from Governor BUCHANAN's letter will show the state of feeling on this subject at the Colony :

"Now as you say distinctly that \$500 is the extent to which the Society are willing to go until they get more funds, I have no choice left, and must stop. The materials are all on the ground, or nearly so, and the workmen are ready to go to work. Dr. JOHNSON has for some time been quite anxious to begin, and indeed has already been exercising his mechanical skill in laying out some of the interior work. Of course it is a disappointment on all hands to have the whole business suspended at this stage ; but I know not that the delay will cause any actual loss, and I hope the next instructions from you will be to resume operations and complete the building on the original plan. I proposed to the Doctor by letter, as soon as I received your communication, to make another plan if possible, the expense of carrying out which would fall within your limits ; but he says it *cannot be done*, and I am disposed to agree with him, and would by all means advise that even at the sacrifice of time you should build, when you commence, a good sized and commodious house.

"I visited the District school when at Edina some weeks since, and was highly pleased with it. He had between thirty and forty scholars, nearly all of whom were regular paying ones. The people all speak in the highest terms of the school, and without an exception declared their perfect satisfaction with the demand for pay. With a larger house he would have more scholars."

There is now in the treasury of the Association a sufficient amount of funds to meet the drafts which are due, and which are daily expected, but no more ; and it is impossible for the Board of Managers to make any further appropriation for this object until they receive aid from some quarter. We present these facts to the friends of African education, in the hope that the appeal will not be in vain. Let there but be *united* action on this subject, and we shall hope soon to see an institution at the Colony which will supply the want that has long been felt, and give to that people the advantages which they desire and need, to insure their permanent prosperity.

CIRCULAR OF THE LADIES' ASSOCIATION OF CINCINNATI.

WE are happy to present this circular in the present connexion, and hope that the example of the Ladies of Cincinnati will influence many others to put forth a speedy and successful effort to aid in carrying forward what the Ladies of Philadelphia have so well begun.

A Ladies' Colonization Society was formed in Cincinnati in March, 1839. The Secretary of this Society wrote letters to Governor BUCHANAN, and to some of the missionaries in Liberia, requesting such information on various subjects as was deemed important to guide them in their future operations.

After receiving replies to these letters, and obtaining an intimate knowledge of the operations and plans of the Philadelphia Ladies' Liberia School Association, the Cincinnati Society concluded to "adopt the name of that Association, and to co-operate with them."

We give the constitution of the Society, together with such other extracts from their circular as our limits will admit.

"ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called the Ladies' Liberia Association of Cincinnati.

ART. 2. The object of this Society shall be to promote education and religion in Africa.

ART. 3. An annual subscription of not less than one dollar, shall constitute membership, and the subscription of ten dollars shall constitute life membership.

ART. 4. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, and twelve Managers, who shall perform the usual duties of such officers.

At the close of the meeting, at which this constitution was adopted, the Managers voted to attempt the formation of similar associations auxiliary to this, in various cities and towns in the West. It was stated in a communication from the Secretary of the Philadelphia Association, that a *primary department* was a very important part of the High School, which as yet was not attempted for want of means. It was suggested that the responsibility of furnishing the means for this department, and of paying the salary of the teacher, might be assumed by the Ladies of the West. In case this should be done, a direct communication would be kept up between the teachers and pupils of this department and their patrons at the West, who would have a right to advise in regard to the plan of instruction, the selection of teachers, and the general affairs of the department.

The object of this circular is to bring the matter before those Ladies to whom it will be sent, in order to learn from them the amount of interest and co-operation that may be expected from other places in the West. After the Secretary of the Cincinnati Association shall have received returns from communications sent to other places, the Managers will be able to decide how much responsibility can properly be assumed by them, in regard to this enterprise.

As the Association in Cincinnati will hold direct communication with those in Africa and in Philadelphia, who conduct the concerns of the proposed institution, it is expected that they will frequently have communications that will be useful in awakening and perpetuating interest in the enterprise. In return for the co-operation that may be accorded from other places in the West, the Cincinnati Association will assume the care and responsibility of transmitting what they receive to the auxiliary associations, in such a form that, at least once a year, there may be materials for making a public meeting interesting by the communication of these documents.

Before closing, the Ladies who present this circular, would suggest some of the considerations which urge to this united effort.

One of the most prominent is, the relations we hold to the African race.

Without any fault of ours, or of their own, they have been made to suffer unmeasurable griefs and wrongs, and they are now placed among us in circumstances calculated to call forth our best sympathies. They are susceptible of all the high hopes and noble aspirations of freemen, and possess the sympathies, the affections and capabilities that would enable them to become a happy and prosperous people. But they are bound down, either by hopeless slavery, or by the benumbing influences of the prejudice of *color* and *caste*. As a race, they are docile, affectionate and faithful; in humble stations they have done much to minister to our comfort and our wants, and every feeling heart must desire to do *something* for their elevation and happiness.

The method here proposed, offers a suitable opportunity; for though it does not aim to abolish slavery, or to establish colonies, it does seek to make those who by any means may receive the boon of freedom, *wise* and *good*. All must approve this, as a benevolent object; none can be so unreasonable as to oppose it.

Another pleasing consideration is, that this is an object suitable for female enterprise, and one in which Ladies in all sections of the country, and of all denominations can unite.

In a period of so many jars, discords, and jealousies, will it not have a peaceful and harmonizing influence to bring into friendly communion Ladies of all sects and sections, who shall be united by a common interest in a benevolent enterprise?

The plan, if carried out as it is contemplated, will command correspondence and intercommunion between Ladies in all parts of our country, and there are Ladies enough of leisure, talents and education in the different sections of the land, to sustain it, and if attempted with zeal and decision, it must constantly increase in interest and importance.

A third consideration is, the happy results to which we may look forward as the reward of our efforts. The testimony we have received from missionaries in Liberia is what no one can reasonably dispute. It is now put beyond controversy that Liberia, to the African, is as healthy a climate as was America to the white emigrant; and the colonists there, are exposed to no greater sufferings or privations than the new settlers in our western soil. It is a fair and beautiful shore, with navigable rivers, fruitful soil, bright skies, and the richest abundance of tropical climes. It stretches more than three hundred miles along the coast, and is divided into miniature states, united by a central government, much resembling our own. It contains ten rising towns, with eighteen churches, to about five thousand inhabitants. Only about thirty white residents, chiefly missionaries and physicians and their families, are to be found there, while all civil offices of trust, honor and emolument, except the office of Governor, are held by colored men. Fifteen hundred of these citizens are those, who, from adjacent tribes, have come to settle where they are allowed to share all the benefits and rights of civilization and freedom. Manufactories are rising, vessels are built there, and are trading between the different points on the coast, while a regular packet now plies between Liberia and this country: In a few years, while the whites from old countries, will continue to pour in, to share our civil blessings, it may be, that an equal stream of colored emigrants will return with a knowledge of the arts and comforts of civilization and religion, to bid the desert of their father land to "rejoice and blossom as the rose."

About two hundred years ago, a few clergymen in New England, met in a retired study, surrounded by forests and savage tribes, and laid each a few books on a table, saying, that they were given to commence the foundation of a college for their infant colonies. Had those good men been told th

Yale, with her thousand sons all over this land, was so soon to spring from this humble attempt, how wild would they have deemed such an anticipation.

Perhaps the Ladies of this nation, now uniting to found the first literary institution of Liberia, when earth and its cares are past, may see that the offspring of their humble efforts proves to Africa, what *Yale* had proved to our nation. Perhaps, in these fast hastening, eventful days, even before our earthly interests are closed, some of us may see results which now it would be deemed enthusiasm to portray.

By direction of the Managers of the Ladies' Liberia Association of Cincinnati.

CATHARINE E. BEECHER, *Secretary*.

N. B. The method adopted in Cincinnati has been, to call a meeting of Ladies by notice from the different pulpits—then form a society, by subscribing to a constitution—then appoint officers, electing the managers from each church of each denomination. Then the managers, at their leisure, send a copy of this circular to those in their connexion whom they wish to solicit to join the association, receive their subscription, and pay it to the Treasurer. If any Ladies to whom this is sent should exert their influence to form a similar association auxiliary to this, they are requested to send to the Secretary of the Cincinnati Association an account of their society and the number of its annual subscribers, after which, they will be entitled to receive the communications promised in this circular."

Extract from Governor Buchanan's Letter.

MONROVIA, September 21st, 1839.

Miss C. BEECHER, *Secretary, &c.*—

DEAR MADAM:—Your very excellent letter of the 23d March, did not reach me until about ten days since, and I take great pleasure in replying to your enquiries, though an unusual pressure of business compels me to be brief.

I like much the idea of a distinct object for the patronage of the Ladies, and would recommend most earnestly, *education* as that object. Every thing must depend on the intellectual and moral character of the people, as regards the success of the grand experiment of *creating a nation of freemen*; and as regards the other great object of the Colonization cause—the civilizing and christianizing of the heathen tribes—it is of the first importance that the colonies should exhibit a good illustration to the natives, of the advantages and worth of civilization and religion, as well as that the best of influences should be exerted at all times, by the colonists, in their intercourse with the tribes.

Though we are often forced to admire the salutary influence of Colonization, in developing the character and stimulating the enterprize of the emigrant from America, our main dependence, after all, must be on his children, who, born here, or coming from America before the sense of inferiority has become a habit, may be educated under all the ennobling influences of freedom, and raised to the full stature of man. Our people feel the necessity of encouraging this subject, but their means are in general very limited, and wholly inadequate to their wants in this respect. Already we have begun to legislate on this matter, and have just passed an act to provide for the establishment of district schools in every township in the Commonwealth—and the better to secure the great object, have made it obligatory on every parent and guardian to send their children to such schools. In addition to this, we have formally asked the Society for a grant of land, a mile square in each

township, to be held for the benefit of schools. I am quite opposed to the plan of receiving gratuitously support for any objects in the Colony which, by any possibility, we can sustain within ourselves; and even in relation to schools, I have great confidence in our being able *generally* to sustain them without much, if any, foreign assistance, at least elementary schools. But we have suffered and are suffering still for the want of a High School. This the Ladies of Philadelphia have, with a most noble zeal, undertaken to establish at Bassa Cove, where its advantages can be most easily realized to all parts of the Colony. I am now directing the necessary preliminary arrangements for that school, in erecting the house and other accommodations. As it is very desirable to put this institution upon a permanent basis, and that we gather there immediately, all the necessary means for training young men thoroughly, both for the higher departments of business in the Colony, and to act as missionaries and teachers among themselves, I would suggest the propriety of uniting the Ladies of the whole country *at present* in this specific object; and if, at any time, your funds should be more than sufficient for the purposes of that institution, you could make such other disposition of the surplus as should seem most advisable. We have a number of very promising young men and women, who need nothing but culture to make them abundantly useful, and ornaments to their country.

Excuse the hurried and loose manner of my letter, and believe me with the highest regard, your obedient servant,

THOMAS BUCHANAN.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, MAY 9, 1840.

A Colonization Society was organized here near the close of the fall term, and now numbers among its members one hundred and fifty, connected with the college and many of the inhabitants of the village. An agent of your society, Mr. BARKER, passed through the place during the winter vacation, and received, as is acknowledged in the March Repository, a liberal contribution from those members not connected with the Institution. Others, we doubt not, will soon imitate their example.

Two public meetings of the society have been recently held, upon successive weeks, which were well attended, and supported with interest; several resolutions were presented, advocated, and passed, of which the following is a copy:

Resolved, That the success which has attended the enterprise of Colonization in Africa, and the increased interest exhibited in its behalf in this country, tend strongly to awaken the gratitude, and encourage the labors of all its friends.

Resolved, That in our efforts as colonizationists, we are moved by deep commiseration for the depressed condition of the colored population of our land, and by a strong desire and hope of benefiting the same.

Resolved, That the influence of the African Colonies upon the population around them, promises to be most happy in its results, and promotive of the best interest of the continent at large.

Resolved, That christian Colonization upon the coast of Africa, tends directly to check and destroy the *Slave Trade*, both domestic and foreign, which there exists.

Resolved, That the *nature* of Colonization, and its *history* in times past, show it to be a means, peculiarly well adapted to cherish and develop the germs of national prosperity and greatness.

Resolved, That the cause of Colonization at the present time, peculiarly demands the action and efficient support of all its friends.

Professor ADAMS, one of the Vice Presidents, presided at the meeting, and the interest and unanimity which characterised all of the proceedings, augurs well for the future. Throughout the state, and the region adjacent, there is an evident increase of interest in the enterprise of African Colonization, and the friends of our colored brethren manifest a disposition more favorable to union in effort for their good, than has existed for sometime past.

D. TENNEY, Sec.

COLONIZATION.—The following preamble and resolution, on the subject of efforts for colonizing the free people of color, were proposed and adopted by an almost unanimous vote of the Synod [of the Reformed Dutch Church.]

Whereas this Synod, in the expression of our sympathies for the suffering Africans, have uniformly signified our approbation of the object and plan of operation of the American Colonization Society, devoutly desiring its prosperity, and commending its claims to the serious consideration and charitable efforts of the churches in our communion: and whereas in addition to the prosperity with which God, in his holy and gracious providence, has crowned the efforts of that society, there appear at this time increased encouragements and calls for labor in this cause: Therefore,

Resolved, That the subject be, and hereby is earnestly recommended to our churches, for their special attention and efforts; that our ministers be requested to solicit their congregations to contribute in aid of the American Colonization Society, on Sabbath, the 5th of July next, the day succeeding the Anniversary of our National Independence, and to promote this benevolent enterprise according to their ability, in such other ways as opportunity may offer.—*New York Christian Intelligencer.*

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, from May 19, to June 23, 1840.

May 19—Received from S. Colwell, Esq. \$50—May 23, From a Lady, of Franklin, Ky., by Rev. D. S. Todd \$2—May 25, Dr. John Bell, donation \$10—May 27, Wm. Short, Esq. do. \$100—May 28, L. Dickson, do. \$20, Alexander Henry, Esq. do. \$100—May 30, Michael Reed, Esq. \$10. W. H. Reed, Esq. \$10	\$302 00
June 2—Cash \$10, A. W. Campbell \$10, H. Campbell \$10—June 3, Wilmington, Del., collected by Mr. Pinney \$65 50—June 5, R. B. Davidson, from a Friend \$5, Messrs. Thompson, donation \$5—June 6, Wurts, Musgrave & Wurts, do. \$50, James Bayard, Esq. do. \$10—June 8, Presbyterian Congregation of New London, Chester Co., by Rev. Robert P. Dubois, do. \$10, C. McAllister, do. \$10, Wm. D. Lewis, do. \$10—June 9, J. R. Ingersoll, Esq. do. \$50, Mr. Kugler, do. \$5—June 10, Wm. Rose \$2, Christian Wiltberger \$3, Thomas Darnley \$1, Henry Miller \$1, Mr. Bishpham \$1, William Hughes \$2, P. Litsenburg \$2, John Culin \$1, F. Sorbor \$1, H. Leech \$1—June 13, J. N. Dickson, sub. \$50, D. McIntire \$100—June 20, Paul Beck \$100, J. V. Cornell \$5—June 22, J. A. Brown \$30, B. W. Richards \$10	590 50

Publications.

\$892 50

May 23—Received for 4 Contrasts 12 1-2 cents, 2 copies History of Liberia 50 cents, 1 copy Abolition a Sedition 37 1-2 cents, 1 copy Condition of African Race 50 cents—June 4, African Repository \$1-68 3-4, 3 copies 50 cents	3 68
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African Repository.

May 30—Received from Archibald Hanna, E. Greenville, Stark Co., Ohio, for 1840 \$2—June 8, Wm. Rose, balance due for 1840 \$1	3 00
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\$899 18

CONTRIBUTIONS

*To the American Colonization Society, and Receipts from May 25,
to June 25, 1840.*

North Carolina—Collections by Rev. Mr. McKenney, Agent—	
Washington—From Ephraim Smith (colored man) 50 cents, A Servant (colored) 50 cents, Hull Anderson (color- ed) \$3 00, Dr. Freeman \$3 00	\$12 00
Plymouth—Collected in Methodist E. church \$11 09, R. H. Young \$4 00, Dr. Bell \$5 00	20 09
Chowan county—Miss N. Naplut \$2, Cash \$1	3 00
Hertford—Public Collection in Meth. E. church \$23 01; Subscribed at the same time, and since paid—Mrs. E. P. Jones \$5, Mrs. S. E. Jones \$5, Mrs. E. Gordon \$2, John Wood, Esq. \$5, Mrs. Sally A. Skinner \$5, Jane Skinner \$3, Mrs. Wood \$1, her little Son 25 cents, A Lady \$1, Maria E. Gordon \$1	51 28
Hall's Creek Meeting House—Subscribed by Sundry In- dividuals \$15, of which the following sum since receiv'd	7 25
New Land Meeting House, Pasquotank county—Collected Subscribed by sundry individuals, not yet collected \$32.	29 10
Philadelphia Meeting House, Gates county—Collected \$3 37, collected by a small company \$3 50	6 87
Gates co.—N. Hanell \$5, Parker's Meeting House \$5 19 Subscribed same time, not collected \$4 50.	10 19
Subscriptions to collect—Hall's Creek Meeting House \$7 75, New Land Meeting House \$32, Parker's Meet- ing House \$4 50.	
Gattiesville—Collected in Meeting House	27 25
New Hope Chapel, Perquimans county—Collected	45 25
Subscribed by several individuals \$4 25.	
From Mr. Whitley, of the same congregation	10 00
From B. S. Skinner, Perquimans county	3 00
	225 26
New York State Society—From Peter Boyd, Albany \$10, from John Smith, second mate ship Saluda \$13 81	
	23 81
Pennsylvania State Society—From Rev. Dr. Brown, Canonsburg	
	7 00
Maine—Collections by George Barker, Agent	
	22 25
Maryland—From Jacob T. Towson, Esq., his tenth instalment	
	100 00
Massachusetts—Through George J. Homer—From Rev. R. Emerson, Rea- ding \$5, Rev. Dr. Storrs, Braintree, by his people \$13 30, Mr. Homer, contents of charity box for Colonization, kept on his mantle piece \$3 30, Premium on Draft 40 cents	
	22 60
From Lewis Strong, Esq., Northampton, in part of the be- quest of the late Rev. J. L. Pomeroy	
	500 00
Virginia State Society, through the agency of Rev. Dr. Cummins, by La- dies of the Methodist E. church, Winchester, to constitute Rev. N. Wilson Life-member	
	30 00
<i>Receipts from other sources.</i>	
From Colonial Store, Monrovia	961 00
For old type sold	27 16
For exchange on New York	22 50
	\$1,940 98

Our subscribers will notice that the terms of the Repository require payment in advance. Those who have not paid, are earnestly requested to remit the amount. Every subscriber and patron of the Society can aid the cause of Colonization by extending its circulation. Ministers and Officers of Auxiliary Societies are requested to act as Agents.

[JOSEPH ETTER, PRINTER.]